

# The Times-Dispatch

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904.

## A Complaint Answered.

Recently we received a letter from a prominent citizen of Southside Virginia, complaining in a friendly way of the attitude of The Times-Dispatch toward Mr. William J. Bryan. It has appeared to our correspondent that The Times-Dispatch "is rejoicing over the fact that Mr. Bryan is down and with him the large following that he once had," and that we have shown a disposition to ridicule him and to bring him into contempt.

We do not disguise the fact that we are glad that Mr. Bryan is no longer the leader of the Democratic party, and that there is no likelihood of his being the nominee for the presidency this year. Nor do we deny that we have every now and then given him a jab and ridiculed some of his expressions. Humanly speaking, we might justify ourselves in this course on the score that Mr. Bryan has rarely lost an opportunity to jab The Times-Dispatch and all newspapers and men who refused to support him in 1896. Mr. Bryan has brought the most serious charges against his opponents in the Democratic party, and has said against them almost everything that a decent man, as Mr. Bryan is, could in decency say. Yet, Mr. Bryan's friends seem to think that we should take it all in amiability and never give him a Rollover for an Oliver.

But if we have given him thrust for thrust, it has not been in bad temper, and has surely had no personal significance. Our personal relations with Mr. Bryan have for years been friendly and agreeable. When he was last in Richmond we called upon him at his hotel and paid our respects and had a pleasant conversation with him and took him out to lunch and gave him a drive and all in the most friendly spirit on both sides. He is an agreeable gentleman and we enjoyed his society.

But all this is entirely without the discussion. Through the paper we deal with Mr. Bryan as a public character and not as a man. We deal with him as an ambitious politician, who has extreme views and whose desire is and whose purpose is, if he can, to split the party and to drive out of the organization all Democrats who have refused to follow him. With perfect candor he said to us when in Richmond that there was no common ground upon which his paper and The Times-Dispatch could stand. He said that he would make no compromise with Democrats who had opposed him, or, to use his own expression, that the cleavage had gone to the bottom and there could be no reconciliation, except upon his own terms. Subsequently he made a speech in the General Assembly in which he said in substance that the best thing which the Democratic party could do for itself would be to purge the organization completely of the element in opposition to him and his peculiar views.

Since then he has exerted himself wherever he has been to prevent the two factions of the party from harmonizing on Judge Parker or on any man like him. He has been fighting the opposition Democrats more strenuously than he has been fighting Republicans, and has been doing all that he could do to prevent agreement and harmony between the two elements, in spite of the fact that Democrats generally have shown a disposition to put aside their former differences and reunite.

On the other hand The Times-Dispatch is greatly desirous of seeing a reunited Democracy, believing as it does, that the welfare of the republic in this crisis demands it. The election of Mr. Roosevelt would be a public misfortune. He is one of the most dangerous of all Republican leaders, and if he should be elected for another term, he would throw restraints to the wind and carry out his extreme views. There is but one prevention of Republicanism and Rooseveltism, and that is Democracy. The Democratic party may not be able this year to defeat Mr. Roosevelt, but if the party will heartily and cordially reunite, it will be a powerful check to Rooseveltism; even should the Republicans win and would be in position to make a successful fight four years hence.

As Mr. Bryan is a marplot in the party and endeavoring by all means to prevent reunion, The Times-Dispatch would be a politician if it did not oppose him in this endeavor and did not expose his design and did not try to break his influence. Mr. Bryan is playing a bold game, and, we believe, a selfish game, and it shall not be our fault, if our readers do not understand it.

## Spain's Prosperity.

Senor Don Emilio de Ojeda, the Spanish minister, has recently returned to his post in Washington from a visit of two months to Madrid. He declares that the loss of her colonies has been a good thing for Spain, and so well do the Spaniards understand this that they are cherishing the slightest enemy

against the United States. "Indeed," says the minister, "the people are so busy facing the new conditions and prosperity under the present regime that the war is becoming to them an incident of the distant past. The development of Spain's resources is going on at a wonderful rate. Mines and farms are being worked and opened. On every side one sees signs of activity."

That is interesting, but it is not surprising. Spain was incapable of governing her colonies, and it proved an expensive business. The colonies cost more than they came to, and energies which were needed at home were wasted in the islands. Moreover, the colonies were a source of great corruption and were demoralizing to the home folks. With the colonies lost Spain is concentrating her energies at home, and is prospering. All's well that ends well.

## A Needless Alarm.

The Blackstone Courier reproduces a full recent article from The Times-Dispatch on Judge Mann's candidacy and the temperance question, and does us the honor to say that the article is a "fair, honest and conservative statement of facts and conditions."

In that article we said that it would be a great blunder, from every point of view, to force the prohibition issue into the next State campaign; that an attempt to get a general prohibition law in Virginia would be a failure, and that the law itself would be worse than a failure if it should be enacted; that it was enough for the Democratic party to commit itself to local option, which meant that each and every community should be permitted to deal with the liquor question according to the wishes of its own people.

The Courier says that it freely subscribes to those views, and believes that Judge Mann, "whose candidacy called it forth, could endorse them with equal freedom." It declares that there is no disposition on the part of Judge Mann or his friends to force the prohibition issue into the next State campaign. "As we have formerly stated," proceeds the Courier, "what prominence has been given to this subject has been brought about by Judge Mann's opponents. They had thrown the challenge down, and he was not the one to refuse it. The friends of Judge Mann knew months ago that should he become a candidate it would not be upon this issue, but upon his record as a man and as a Democrat. There is no one who would more sincerely regret a prohibition fight in Virginia than the Courier; there is no one who could be more violently opposed to prohibition than the Courier. . . . No one knows better than Judge Mann that prohibition is an impossibility in Virginia, especially at this time. He knows as well as any one else the sentiment of the people of the State. Being a lawyer of prominence, he knows how fruitless is any law without public sentiment behind it. It does seem idle, then for people to charge, even for political effect, that Judge Mann is a prohibitionist, and is trying to land the State in the columns of the so-called prohibition States."

The Times-Dispatch has taken little interest in the contest among the several candidates for Governor; certainly we are not going to work ourselves up to a pitch of excitement a year before the campaign begins. There is plenty of fun for this year in the presidential campaign, and plenty of interest to absorb everybody. The gubernatorial campaign will keep, and we should not have bothered about it at all if the prohibition question had not been raised. That is always a disturbing question, but as Judge Mann and his friends say that they have no disposition to drag it in, why should other Democrats do so? We are as much opposed as any to prohibition, but we have seen no occasion to become alarmed and pull hair because Judge Mann has come into the race.

## When Is a Man Old?

The Milwaukee Journal pays its respects to Mr. Ethan Allan Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, for his order fixing the age of disability and natural incapacity to earn support at sixty-two, the issue being the cases of veterans of the Civil War. Mr. Hitchcock drew a sad picture of tottering old age, and said that at sixty-two a man is decrepit and at sixty-five more disabled, while at seventy his capacity for manual labor is gone.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Hitchcock was himself born in 1835, and the Milwaukee Journal thinks that he would be vexed if anybody told him that he had passed the age of usefulness. In further considering the subject, it says:

"Perhaps Matt Quay, who is seventy-one, will have something to say about this ruling at his disability. Certainly Thomas Platt, who is seventy-one, is not yet ready to lay on the shelf. And what of that vigorous war horse, Charles Grosvenor, born in 1823, and Joseph Wheeler, who was born in 1826, and Secretary Wilson, who is seventy-two, and Chauncey Davis, born in 1832? Do they agree that a man becomes a cripple at sixty-two and a cipher at seventy?"

"There isn't a more vigorous editor in the country to-day than Lyman Abbott, and he is verging on seventy, and his work is not done. Charles Henry Clump, the shipbuilder, was born in 1828, and John Watts De Peyster, soldier and author, who has done his best writing in the past few years, was given to the world in 1821."

"Galusha Grow is eighty-two; Shelby M. Cullom seventy-five; Senator Pettus eighty-three; John T. Morgan eighty; Senator Hoar seventy-eight, and there is no end to the list of men who are verging the century mark and still working."

"Those who would fix a limit on the age of usefulness and make compulsory the suspension of effort when a fixed number of years rests on the shoulders of a man, are bound to be guilty of injustice."

There is an old saying that a man is as old as he feels. Some men are weak at fifty; others are vigorous at seventy; but no man in good health is old at sixty. Indeed, it has been poetically said that sixty is the youth of old age. Goethe was not too old to write Faust when he was past eighty. Michael Angelo lived to be eighty-nine years of age, and his greatest work was done in the closing years of his life. Mr. Gladstone lived to be eighty-two years of age, and was in active life up to his seventy-ninth year. Some of his best

work, both as a statesman and as a writer, was done after he was seventy. Herbert Spencer lived to be eighty-three years of age, and although a man in delicate health, suffering from an affection of the heart, which frequently prostrated him, he was a vigorous writer and finished up his greatest book after he was seventy years of age. Bismarck lived to be eighty-three, and his eightieth birthday, April 1, 1885, was made the occasion for extraordinary ovations in his honor, he being at that time a man of physical and mental vigor.

And so on we might multiply the list. It may also be said that the average days of a man's life in this generation are greater than in the past. Human life is being prolonged by scientific measures of sanitation, and the man who takes care of his health is capable of doing his best work after he has passed the Psalms' limit of three score years and ten.

## Is There Lobbying?

The Times-Dispatch has already expressed its opinion on the subject of the paving contract. We do not see why Richmond should make experiments with paving material when there is an abundance of such material at the same cost which has been thoroughly tested and proven to be good.

We do not see why Richmond should make experiments with paving material when so many cities seem to be willing to make the experiment for us at their own expense.

We do not see why the committee should reject all the recommendations of the city engineer and adopt a paving material which has not been tried in Richmond, and which does not commend itself to his judgment.

As the residents of Grace and Franklin Streets are satisfied with such paving as is to be found around the Jefferson Hotel, we do not see why members of the committee from remote sections of the city should raise objection and insist on untried paving material.

But, leaving all these considerations out of the question, it is reported that lobbyists have been at work around the City Hall in the interest of the bitulithic paving. We do not know this to be a fact, but such a report has come to us, and we give warning. There is no occasion for lobbying. Richmond has had enough of that sort of business, and if the lobbyists are at work for the bitulithic paving, that is in itself a pretty good reason to reject it.

The Lynchburg News reproduces from the New York World the reply which the World made to the Springfield Union concerning unnecessary taxation and government extravagance. The News agrees with us that the World has made excellent reply to the Springfield paper, and in its reply has stated the fundamentals of Democracy. "Democrats want good government economically administered," says the News, "and they are willing to pay its legitimate cost, but they do not want to see their money taken out of their pockets for the benefit of a pampered class, whether that class be the beneficiaries of protection, or the pension grabbers or contractors for the government work at extravagant compensation." That sort of talk makes good campaign matter for the contest of 1904.

Two parsons from Texas on their way to the Baptist Convention at Nashville got into a fight, and one of them pulled his gun and fired twice at his antagonist, each time, however, failing to bring down his man. We fear the shooting parson will find trouble for himself when he returns to his flock in Texas. Such poor marksmanship will not be tolerated in that State.

The Virginia Democracy has so long been playing second fiddle to the East that it has become distrustful of itself and is afraid to lead off as a factor in the policy and action of the party—Old Dominion Sun.

Poor old Virginia Democrats! If they had only been as bold and brave and assertive as the Virginia Republicans, they might have been leading the band.

Said President Roosevelt to the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association:

If there is one lesson more than any other which all of us need not merely to learn, but to keep ever fresh in mind, it is that fundamentally we shall all go up or go down together.

That is not true of politics, Mr. President. If Parker goes up, you will go down, don't you know?

The members of the Suffolk Council held an emergency meeting and took steps to locate a new peanut factory in town. That's the kind of peanut politics we like.

The season is almost here when many a young man's hope will be in suspense. The girls will soon be taking to the hammock.

We remember well when the Roanoke News of Weldon was born. It is now thirty-eight years of age. It has always been and still is one of the best weekly papers in the old North State. We send birthday greetings.

A twenty-four-pound rockfish purchased for the hotel at Weldon, had a two-pound weight in his midst. We suppose he wanted it for his scales.

The Convention Hall in St. Louis will seat 16,000 persons. Big enough for a great Democratic love feast.

## MAXIM'S MAXIM.

Modest Claims Often Carry More Conviction Than Loud Boasts.

When Maxim, the famous inventor, placed his gun before a committee of judges, he stated its carrying power to be considerably below what he felt sure the gun would accomplish. The result was that the trial was therefore a triumph of surprise instead of disappointment as it might have been if he had overestimated his gun's efficiency.

Our claim regarding Newbro's Herpicide is based on actual scientific facts.

If a living germ is causing your hair to fall out it's the most sensible thing to kill that germ.

Newbro's Herpicide does this quickly and effectually. Destroy the cause you remove the effect.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c, in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens and Minor Drug Co., Special Agents.

## Pain in Chest Sore Lungs Grip

How easy it is to catch cold. How quickly it settles on the lungs, and how often if neglected it results in Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption! Many deaths are caused in the beginning by a slight cold.



will break up a cold on the lungs in a night. It should be applied when the first symptoms appear. Rub the chest well with the medicine, and then a thin cloth wet with Hamlin's Wizard Oil and cover over with flannel bandage. No ordinary cold can withstand this treatment. Applied at night just before retiring and in the morning the cold will be broken up.

Richard W. Thornton, Oway, Col., writes April 25, 1904: My little girl, aged two years, has suffered more or less with cold since her birth and finally the trouble became serious. We tried remedies of several kinds and they seemed to give no relief. A friend of mine recommended Hamlin's Wizard Oil and after the use of one bottle she has become entirely well. I shall never be without Hamlin's Wizard Oil in my house. I cannot recommend it too highly.

There is only one Wizard Oil—Hamlin's—name blown in the bottle. Signature of Hamlin's on wrapper. Take no substitute. 50c. and \$1.00.

**HAMLINS COUGH BALSAM**  
Cures the Cold. Prevents Pneumonia. 25c & 50c

**Hamlins Blood and Liver Pills**  
Regulate the Liver. Cleanse the system. 25c

**AUNT DINAH'S HERB TEA**  
Soothes Tired Nerves. 25c

For Sale and Recommended by

**All Druggists.**

## EXPRESSION OF PEOPLE

(Continued From First Page.)

reasonable primary plan, and had no objection to having it apply to United States senators, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General, but he did not think the minor State officers should be put to this expense. Personally he was opposed to all primary elections.

Mr. Saunders took practically the same ground, except that he said he was favorable to primaries for senator, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General. In other words, he was in favor of the general primary principle, but he thought it should not apply to the minor positions now to be elected by the people.

Mr. Duke spoke in opposition to the amendment, and, in conclusion, it was adopted by the vote given above.

The plan, as reported from the plans committee, was then adopted by sections.

Following is the apportionment of delegates among the various precincts:

Precinct	Delegates
First Clay <td>4</td>	4
Second Clay <td>2</td>	2
Third Clay <td>5</td>	5
Fourth Clay <td>5</td>	5
First Lee <td>3</td>	3
Second Lee <td>4</td>	4
Third Lee <td>4</td>	4
Fourth Lee <td>4</td>	4
First Monroe <td>2</td>	2
Second Monroe <td>2</td>	2
Third Monroe <td>2</td>	2
Fourth Monroe <td>2</td>	2
First Madison <td>2</td>	2
Second Madison <td>2</td>	2
Third Madison <td>2</td>	2
Fourth Madison <td>2</td>	2
First Jefferson <td>2</td>	2
Second Jefferson <td>2</td>	2
Third Jefferson <td>2</td>	2
Fourth Jefferson <td>2</td>	2
First Marshall <td>2</td>	2
Second Marshall <td>2</td>	2
Third Marshall <td>2</td>	2
Fourth Marshall <td>2</td>	2

The delegates elected under this plan shall have the privilege of naming their own alternates.

Following are the figures, upon which the apportionment is based:

No. of White Regs.	No. of Isolated Voters.	Delegates.
Clay Ward	1,850	12
Lee Ward	1,600	10
Henry Ward	637	6
Monroe Ward	1,321	9
Madison Ward	1,227	8
Jefferson Ward	1,649	11
Marshall Ward	1,068	7
Total	9,195	61

The delegates will be chosen in a primary at all the precincts on May 24th, from 4 to 8 P. M. The Finance Committee will solicit funds for paying the expenses. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$20 per candidate.

The judges and clerks will receive \$2 each for their services. The returns will be received at some conveniently located hall.

## The Parker Club.

The other interesting political event of the day was the appointment by President of the committees to suggest Parker club candidates for delegates.

The Nominating Committee is as follows:

Clay Ward—John Garland Pollard, Davis Bottom, Henry L. Carter, Lee Ward—A. D. Landarkin, Thomas M. Brennan, Simon S. Brown, Henry Ward—Irving E. Campbell, W. O. Skelton, Herman Stein.

Monroe Ward—Dr. Jud. B. Wood, Lawson C. Younger, Charles Keppeler, Madison Ward—James Lewis Anderson, D. P. McCarthy, A. C. Harman, C. H. Ward—Thomas V. Joseph, Wilton T. Atkinson, Chris. Manning, Jr., Marshall Ward—Charles E. Richards, George Watt Taylor, John R. Grimes.

**Finance Committee.**

Mr. Meredith also named the following members of the club as the finance committee, as provided under motion adopted by the club at its last meeting:

Robert Whitely, Jr., Clay Ward; John S. Harwood, Lee Ward; Thomas B. Hicks, Henry Ward; E. H. Spence, Monroe Ward; Watson M. Myers, Madison Ward; Phil G. Kelley, Jefferson Ward; George Watt Taylor, Marshall Ward.

The nominating committee will likely meet to-day, and will be ready to report to a general meeting of the Parker Club to be held either to-night or Monday night.

The situation is getting to be a very interesting one, and the next meeting of the Parker Club promises to be a rousing one.

**The Running at Chicago.**  
(By Associated Press.)  
CHICAGO, May 13.—North results: First race—half mile—Yoda (2 to 1) first, Raymond K. (9 to 1) second, Mart Gentry (5 to 1) third. Time, 34.2-5.  
Second race—six furlongs—Montana (7 to 1) first, Glen Gallant (1 to 5) second, Truimvir (30 to 1) third. Time, 1:15.  
Third race—four and one-half furlongs—Broadway girl (4 to 1) first, Sherrill (1 to 1) second, Mildred B. (6 to 1) third. Time, 55.  
Fourth race—mile—Action (8 to 1) first, Albus (4 to 1) second, Forehand (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:41.1-5.  
Fifth race—mile—Black Wolf (7 to 1) first, Spencerian (9 to 5) second, Emperor of India (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:47.3-5.  
Sixth race—six furlongs—Marco (2 to 1) first, Presentation (10 to 1) second, Dusky (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:41.4-5.

## LUX CASTA WAS BEATEN

Dolly Spanker, the Favorite, Wins Rochelle Handicap by a Short Head.

MADE SPLENDID TIME

King Peppo Captures Eclipse Course Handicap, With Loupie a Close Second.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 13.—There was a large attendance at Morris Park to-day. The weather and track conditions were excellent. The feature of the card, the New Rochelle handicap, 7-1-2 furlongs, resulted in a good contest. Dolly Spanker, the favorite, won by a short head from Lux Casta. The time of the race, 1:33-1-2, is within half a second of the track record.

Hamburg Belle, who won the Futurity last year, broke down this morning, after working a first trial as Sheephead Day. Summaries:

First race—six and one-half furlongs—Ort Wells (3 to 10) first, Rapid Water (3 to 10) second, Hippocrates (9 to 2) third. Time, 1:20-1-2.

Second race—selling, seven furlongs—De Decker (5 to 1) first, Ella Snyder (8 to 1) second, Stuyve (1 to 5) third. Time, 1:26-3-4.

Third race—The New Rochelle handicap, seven and one-half furlongs—Dolly Spanker (9 to 5) first, Lux Casta (7 to 1) second, Savable (2 to 1) third. Time, 1:33-1-2.

Fourth race—four and one-half furlongs—Helle Storme (30 to 1) first, Wayward Lass (9 to 2) second, High Born (30 to 1) third. Time, 1:20-1-2.

Fifth race—five furlongs—Invader (15 to 1) first, Tommy Waddell (8 to 1) second, Elegant (16 to 5) third. Time, 1:09.

Sixth race—handicap, Eclipse course—King Pepper (1 to 1) first, Toupée (6 to 1) second, Divination (9 to 10) third. Time, 1:12.

## FEW FAVORITES WIN.

Bookies Fare Badly at St. Louis Races.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 13.—Lasso and Hucena were the only winning favorites on a fair card at Delmar track to-day. The bookmakers, however, fared badly, as the winners were liberally backed. Track slow. Summaries:

First race—six furlongs—Curd Gilbeck (6 to 1) first, John (6 to 1) second, Feonila (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:20.

Second race—half mile—Arlene (10 to 1) first, French Bloom (7 to 1) second, Lidon (11 to 5) third. Time, 53-3-4.

Third race—six furlongs—Potter (1 to 1) first, W. P. Palmer (12 to 1) second, Gay American (3 to 1) third. Time, 1:19-1-2.

Fourth race—four and one-half furlongs—Dameron (3 to 1) first, Paul Revere (6 to 5) second, Laurel L. (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race—seven furlongs—Lasso (1 to 2) first, Newella (6 to 1) second, Brooder (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:33.

Sixth race—mile and twenty yards—Hucena (6 to 5) first, Uranium (6 to 1) second, Exapo (9 to 5) third. Time, 1:53.

## ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

Standing of the Classes for a Beautiful Silver Cup.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, VA., May 13.—The class base-ball games here have been exciting considerable interest. An interesting game occurred Thursday afternoon between the Juniors and freshmen, in which the latter were defeated by the score of 7 to 4. These games are a part of the athletic contest for a beautiful cup which is to be awarded to the class scoring the largest number of points. There is only one other game of base-ball to be played and after that the whole contest will turn upon the tennis games.

The present standing by points is as follows:

Seniors, 81.36; Juniors, 75.66; sophomores, 29.43; Freshmen, 27.03.

## Parson's Poor Pay.

Hewitt, who you believe in this theory that marriage prolongs life?

Jewett—Sure, I've known a number of ministers who would have starved to death if it hadn't been for wedding fees—Town Topics.

## SOUR STOMACH? Blood Wine Cures It Instantly.

"Blood Wine" will sweeten a sour stomach the moment it touches it. It will stop the rising of gases, froth, sour or greasy juices, will overcome a feeling of nausea or emptiness, or as if a rock were lodged in the stomach. It will tone up the stomach and digestive organs and arouse the liver and bowels to healthy action. I have seen a man who suffered with dyspepsia for years, who could not eat anything without pain, sit down to a meal of baked beans and pork after he had taken two bottles of "Blood Wine," eat heartily and get up from the table without the slightest suggestion of any discomfort. In his case the two bottles had entirely cured him. Tens of thousands of cases of obstinate indigestion have been entirely cured by Blood Wine in from one to six weeks.

Arthur J. Sanborn, 185 No. Main Street, Concord, N. H., says:

"I was first taken with indigestion, and this was followed with bloating. Doctors pronounced it nervous dyspepsia. I concluded to try Blood Wine, and I couldn't begin to tell you what a change there has been. Blood Wine has been of the greatest benefit to me."

Mrs. A. M. Bartlett, 46 Wellington St., Worcester, Mass., says:

"I have been troubled with nervous indigestion for several years. Have taken several bottles of Blood Wine with the very best result. Can willingly recommend it to all suffering from stomach trouble."

For Constipation ask for our Liver Pills. 10c for 25 cents.

Owens & Minor Drug Co., 107 E. Main St., City of St. Louis, Mo. 144 E. Main St., People's Drug Store, 320 Williamsburg Ave., North Side Pharmacy, Fifth and Taylor Sts., East Pharmacy, 311 and 313 E. St., Fine Street Pharmacy, Cor. Albemarle and Pine Sts.

## THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1904.

## DO YOU REMEMBER THAT—

1501.

Amerigo Vespucci sailed with three ships furnished him by Emanuel of Portugal. This was his third voyage, which he extended as far as Patagonia. Vespucci was born in 1451, at Florence; was liberally educated, and was brought up to commerce. Stimulated, however, by the honor which Columbus had acquired, Vespucci quitted traffic about 1499 to enter on the career of discovery. He died in 1516. By a very peculiar combination of circumstances, the name of one who was only Columbus's imitator was given to the New World.

1610.